The Representation Basis and . Rebel War Debts and Slave Claims in the Senate.

Speeches of Senators Wilson and Fessenden.

No American Registers to be Reissued to Expatriated American Vessels.

Further Legislation Unnecessary to Meet our Chamber of Commerce Demands.

Passage by the House of an Important Revenue Bill.

Poreign Bondholders Taxable and Currency Value the Taxation Basis.

Proposition to Provide Homesteads for the Freedmen.

Life Grant of the Franking Privilege to Mrs. Lincoln.

The Canadian Commission and the Reciprocity Treaty.

&c. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1866.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION AND THE RECIPROCITY

THEATY.

The conference between the Canadian Commission that have been here a few weeks endeavoring to arrange for ocal trade with that province and the House Com e on Ways and Means was broken off last evening, and the delegation leave for home to-morrow. In one sense they have accomplished nothing, but in another their mission will probably not be fruitless. But little their mission will produce an allowed to transpire concerning their power to act for their government, the nature of the propositions sub-mitted or the spirit in which the latter were received by our officials and the committee with which they directly negotiated. Their meetings with the committee were at arst purposely informal, so that the official or semi-officorrespondence is very brief indeed, and gives no information concerning details. It has leaked out, how ever, that the delegation conceded the proent mequality and injustice of the Reciprocity treaty in consequence of the altered condition of our revenue laws produced by should rest on a basis substantially equal to our internal revenue duties. They were willing to stipulate for an ealargement of the Welland Canal that would accommocalargement of the Welland Canal that would accommodate nearly all vessels on the upper lakes if they could have some assurance that no hostile legislation on our part would thwart the enterprise, and were willing to extend the present fishing regulations if allowed coasting privileges by us. They also proposed to make their patent laws conform to ours, and to accept a true or just tax on beer, whiskey and tobacco. By this they did not mean two dollars per gallon on whiskey, for they believed this too much, but were willing to place it at half lieved this too much, but were willing to place it at half that amount. They also favored transit laws being made the same by law. To these propositions they re-ceived the following counter-propositions instead of a direct reply:—That the committee would recommend Congress to amend our navigation laws; that fisheries ald remain unchanged, and that we should concede rood, burr millstones and grindstones undressed, cotton rags and gypsum, and establish a schedule of on all other products. This schedule was coned unjust by the delegation as a whole, and especoally so in imposing a tax of twenty cents per bushel on wheat, fifteen cents on barley, ten cents on oats

In connection, a communication from the Commissioner of the Land, Onice was real to the House, in which that official, was is commonly known as a radical, advocated the extraosion of the benefits of the new homestead bill to par dened rebels. At the end of the reading Mr. Ste-vers, who had imperfectly heard it, inquired who the author was. Upon being told he ejaculated something which sounded vastly like "damn him," with a more preface prefix. This is an indication of Mr. Stevens' difference with other radicals. The bill expired in a parliamentary way to-day; but Mr. Julian will demand the attention of the House to it immediately after the special orders are disposed of, since it is highly im-portant. It gives freedmen privileges, like loyal white men's privileges, to pre-empt parcels of eighty acres in the large body of public lands of the five States named.

GENERAL BANERUPT LAW.

Mr. Jencks, of Rhode Island, who has been laboring ong, both in and out of committee, upon a general bank rupt act, gave notice in the House to-day that he should lemand action upon it as the special order due to-mor row. The bill is understood to be a very accommodating wipe out all his debts, and Mr. Jencks expects it to pass. Several gentlemen, and among them Mr. Conkling, of New York, who has also spent considerable Congressional tion of the subject, propose to amend the act materially if the House will permit it.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL was considered in the House Committee of the Whole to-day and slaughtered line by line, so far as appropria city members could make no head against the pruning in committee; but the appropriations will probably pass easily enough when they come before the House. The Brooklyn yard is recognized as the most important among the navy yards, even by the Western members, who profess to have little interest in the navy, and when the test vote comes they will no doubt vote to support it.

A report is in circulation that the office of Cashler of the fact that under the present law the receipts of inter nal revenue are deposited with Assistant Treasurers and depositories of the United States, and that little or no money is now paid into the office at Washington. This would be a saving of nearly three thousand dollars per GENERAL GRANT AND GENERAL BUTLER.

The fact has just come out that in response to one of General Grant's cards of invitation to his recent recep-

tion, stating that he neither wished to hold personal interand must decline the present, or any future proffer in a great deal of amusement since its publicity. General received and read, determined if it ever appeared in print to know positively that it was furnished by Butler himself. Cherishing no personal ill will toward Gene al Butler, he invited him among other celebrates, and feels that in so doing be placed himself right on the record. THE EXPENSES OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COM-

Mr. Stevens has succeeded in getting the House to agree to the joint resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars for the payment of expenses for his committee of fifteen. Sundry clamorous witnesses who have been boarding on credit while manufacturing reports for the committee will now be paid. Further than this, a considerable surptus will remain for the travelling expenses of a sub-committee, should any of the gentle fifteen decide on a trip to the South in search of further light. So far the Reconstruction Committee has been conducted

THE CONFERENCE OF GENERALS

has broken up as mysteriously as it assembled, and little has come to light as to what transpired therein. General Meade has been gone two days, and Generals Sherman and Thomas departed last evening. A specia car was placed at the disposal of the latter by E. J. Wil-kins, agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

# THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1866.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., reported from the Judiciary

committee a bill to punish kidnapping. It provides that if any person shall kidnap any negro, mulatto, or any other person, or entice such person away, or knowingly connive at or aid such attempt, for the purpose of selling such person into involuntary servitude, he is made liable to a fine of from two hundred to five thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding

image of the common Father of all the races and kindred of men, and of these vast material interests, then placed all upon the hazard of civil war. That civil war closed in uter defeat and overwhelming disaster to those dominating possessors of human chatchs. These four and a half millions of slaves are things no longer, but men evermore. This capital invested in the bodies of our fellow men was wrested from the gripe of its possessors by the hand of the war invoked to make slavary and the neighty interests pertaining to it a perpetual in-heritance. When the rebel slavematers and their valunted confederacy crumbling and falling around them they, true to human nature, indulged the delisive hope that some gradual system of emassipation would be inaugurated, or that some compensation for their lost militions would be made by the government they had striven to destroy. While they were indulging in these illusions the President required them to amend their State constitutions, and to adopt the amendment to the constitution of the United States for the utter extinction of slavery. Coming to the realization of their defeat, disaster and humiliation, they yielded a reluctant consent to these requirements of the President of the United States for the utter extinction of slavery. Coming to the realization of their defeat, disaster and humiliation, they yielded a reluctant consent to these requirements of the President of the United States for the utter extinction of the resident of the United States for the nation that the robel slavemasters hope for compensation for slaves emancipated by national authority. Georgia adopts the constitutional amendment with the distinct avoid that the considerations and many forms in other sections of the South give unnistable indications that they are being their time, when within these chafabers they will clamor for compensation for slaves wenched from their possession by federal power. Prudential considerations now impose silence upon them; but the "natural leaders" of the South know f all the means at their command to extert from the federal government some comideration for the lost millions invoked in four millions of men, made free without their consent and against their will by authority of the nation. To these two thousand millions but to them by enforced emancipation is to be added the Confederate debt, amount go thousands of millions more. The honorable Senator from Kentneky (Mr. Gutbrie) told us the other day that the South had lost by the rebellion ten thousand millions of dollars. Impoverabled by these immense lesses, surrounded by the wastes of war, by the mained soldiers of the rebel armies, and the widows and orphan children of men fallen in battle, the rebel leaders cannot, will not, dare not cease to demand some compensation, and to labor for some compensation, by every means within their power, or to war upon the national debt, which taken from the people of the rebellious States a portion of what the losses and waste of a four years' war left to them. He who expects other action than this from the leaders of Southern opinion is but a poor student of human nature, and especially of slave-holding human nature. To mannian the unity of the republic and preserve the menaced life of the nation, the government of the United States guinmoned more than two millions of men to the field, organized wast armies, created naval squadrons for the blockading of southern ports, and carried on for more than four years a war of gigantic proportions. To support these wast armies, to create these great naval squadrons for the lockading of southern ports, and carried on for more than four years a war of gigantic proportions. To support hose wast armies, to great he leaders of the republic of the republic of the service of the republic of the federate of the republic of the red of th

defined upon the content of the cont

ple. Courts and cogrom houses and post offices are open, judicial officers and the collectors of foreign and internal recenures are there, and the authority and power of the national government are as complete there now as on the day South Varchnal ed the dance of sockstion. The protection of the mation for person and projectly in the rebet States is now more potent than at any other period for the past generation; for all the purposes of governmental authority over the people of those states the Union as entire and complete. True, the practical relations of the States to the Union are not completely re-established. The Senatore and Representatives from the rebellious States are not yet here to participate in our legislation and to frame laws for the country they have striven to hiot from the map of nations. They cannot yet lay their hands upon the statute book of the country, nor aid—in—shaping the future of the regenerated republic. When they are to come is for the Congress of the United States to determine. Ere they shall-come, we own it to our country, to the interests of its loyal millions, to see that such conditions are, impossed as justice and liberty, the engiusing interests of the whole nation and the poble safety, require. We may not require of the returning representatives of rebellious States, as conditions of admission, that they shall aiways vote for taxes to pay the annual interest of the debt their treason imposed on their country, or for the extinguishment of that debt at no distract period, nor may we require of them that they shall vote to pay the pensions piediged to our scarred veterans, or to the widows and orphans of our siam herces; but we can require, and we should require as a condition precedent to their admission, the complete repudiation of all rebet debts, and the entire abandonment forever of all claims for an emancipated race. The people of the loyal State, if Congress shall give them the opportunity, will surely incorporate into the fundamental law of the land these works, and

the amendment of an instrument which ought to be perfect, and which is as perfect as human hands can make anything. I might say that it is havely possible that, in the advance of time, circumstances hay arise that will render it necessary, and have rendered it necessary to revise the instrument and to accommodate its powers to the developments which time has made. Such is emmently the condition of things now. We have had a great war. That war has resulted in the overthrow of an institution in the States—one which had been a hight and a curse to this nation from its very foundation. The context in which we have been emaged has put an end to that. There are provisions in the constitution having special reference to the emission was made expressly, because in some of the States—there were large numbers of negroes not recognized as freemen, but had as bondsmen, not responsible for their own wits. Considered with reference to the political condition of the constitution which was made with reference to its political condition of the constitution which was made with reference to the political condition of the constitution which was made with reference to it in provision of the constitution which was made with reference to it has provision of the constitution which was made with reference to it here is no difficulty about it, the constitution in the particular, takes care of itself, and there is no difficulty about it, the constitution already providing that representation shall be founded upon poputation, in cituding all persons with one exception. It may be said the provision with repard to representation became applicable to all And it is a simple matter to say that now there are no classes of persons in the country who ceme within the description referred to, and that all shall shall say whith one or two months that there are left in the former slave States of the Union a large number of persons, quorant and uneducated, who up to a recent person in the former slave States of the Union a large number of the populati

right of softrage. It has been characteristic of those States that they have been quite as inwilling to extend the benefit of education to whites as to blacks. The result of cutel a proposition as I have mentioned would then be to place power in the hands of a few. The whole civil and political power of these States would be exercised by a very small number, and, for a time, it would create as oligarchy—the power of a few. I speak of this not as far argument, if I could accomplish a that would precedt me from putting into the constitution a provision like that of the Senator from Massachusetta, because I would trust to time, which would have its effect. After a while a good result would be attained, and we should have in the constitution what I should like to see there. Betweer this may be, I am not convinced that suffrage is such a natural right that it must be conferred upon any freeman. It is a trust reposed in him by law, which he executes under the law, and although I hold that the right of suffrage should be extended just as fast, and just as far, as the public good will allow, I do not hold that any man is injured when a just and reasonable law provides that something more is necessary from him than a bare existence in order to give him the right to vote. The argument of the senator from Massachusetts would apply in favor of women just as much as it applies to those to whom he specially refers. Mr. Fessenden then stated the objections which traced in adoption. The State of Connecticut had refused to adopt a similar proposition in her own State. The State of William had done the same. All the Western States seemed to be opposed to it. New York made distinction on account of color, and the reasons which urged it to recommend the pending measure. The committee on leaved that a proposition like that of the Senator from Massachusetts could not get the requisite number of States, and there could be no hope of its adoption. The State of William had done the same. All the Western States seemed to be opposed to i

#### USE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wassingrox, Feb. 7, 1866. ALTROAD AND THE PURAPUT PURPOSE or railroad and telegraph purpo

reported by him from the Committee of Ways and Means, declaring the meaning of certain parts of the In-

referred to railroad securities, Ac., held alroad, and required taxes to be paid upon them, and the second part requires taxes to be paid upon returns as computed a legal tender and not on the amount in coined money. The bill was passed, constant armountarious, research and but of the committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations to the consular and diplomatic expenses for the year ending June 30, 1867, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

ing June 26, 1867, which was reterred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

THE SEW Tolks QUARANTEE.

Mr WASHERSEN, (rep.) of III., asked to report from the Committee on Commerce the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Raymond, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to place the hulks of vessels at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine in the city of New York. In anticipation of the cholers.

Mr. Issuessell, (rep.) of III. objected, and so the bill was not reported, manimous consent being required.

MR Rew, (rep.) of Mans, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill further to requisite the appointment of rear admirals and the transfer of volunteer of Berns to the regular navy.

It was recommitted to that committee.

Mr. BROOKE, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the credentials of the members elect from Albaham. He supposed they would have to go to the "Fomb of the Capulous."

Volume. "Yes." "That's so.

The credentials of the newsbern elect from the State of Alabama were then referred, without debate, to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Brooks and that he held in his band a petition.

Alabama were then referred, without debate, to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Brooks said that he held in his band a petition signed by a large mouber of women claiming the right to vote. On looking over the 1st of standing committees he could not find any sailable committee which is could be referred to. He thought of the Committee of Chairp, but he did not know whether the chairman had sufficient gallantry to give the petition consideration. He thought not of the Fost Office Committee because it related to 'males. '(Laughter.)

Mr. Davie, (rep.) of N. Y., suggested that the petition is referred to a select committee of old lauchelogs.

Mr. Brooks said that he had also thought of the Judiciary Committee, but was not satisfied as to how far the gallantry of the chairman (Mr. Wilson) would be extended to the subject. He therefore asked advice as to what committee the petition should be referred to.

Mr. Strawks suggested a special committee, with the gastieman frots New York (Mr. Brooks) as the chairman.

Mr. STAVENS suggested a special committee, with the gentleman from New York (Mr. Bruoks) as the charman.

Mr. Racons and that the committee of the gentleman from Pransylvana (Mr. Stevene) absorbed everything, and he apposed that it would absorb this petition.

Mr. Winses, irep.) of lowe, said it should be referred to the committee on Electronia, so the gentleman (Mr. Bruoks—I am now verying on that committee, and I don't like it. (Laughter).

The petition was then referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

sions; for wherever you find a multiplicity of small farm, there you and liberty.

Mr. Takke, dom: of N. V., said the bill preposed to take from market all the public lands in those States, He offered an amendment, as follows:

Provided in amendment, as follows:

Providing nothing in this set shall be so construct as it precises those who have been carrious; by the President, for

occipation.

Mr. Charlen, (den.) of N. V., said this bit involved the very first principles of the rights of property. White professedly preventing speculation in one section it promoted speculation in another section. The object of the bill was to create dissension between the rates and to enable the negro to hold the land at the point of the bayonet against the tade of emigration of white people.

to have the land, but that the white man is not to have the land.

Mr. Harding, (rep.) of III., said that visit bedies of land in the West were held by specialators, and he desired some prevision extended to them that would prevent such monopolies.

The House disagreed to Mr. Taberis amendment by a vote of 37 against 104.

The bill went over till to morrow by the expiration of the morning hour.

LANG GRANT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A RAHLEGAR—1978.

FRANCES PROVINCESS CRANTED TO RES. LINCOLN.

The House passed the Senate bill providing that in case the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company shall complete the section of twenty miles by the lat of December, 1860, it shall be entitled to the properties of the darking privilegs to Mrs. Lincoln.

APPROVIDENTIAND TO DESIGNAL AND THE ERROWS REPORT.

The House took up the remain joint resolution, and passed it, 103 against 36, appropriating ten thousand dollars to pay the expense of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States.

The House resumed the consideration of the Nacy Appropriation bill.

Mr. Blanck (rep.) of Me., was called to preside over the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The committee struck.

Norfolk Navy Yard.

Mr. Warmann, of Illinois, offered an amondment
appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the protection
of the property at that navy yard, and it was afforced.

No definite conclusion was arrived at on the init.

No definite conclusion was arrived at on the init.

### ARMY BULLETIN.

## NAVY BULLETIN.

ORDERED, JANUARY 31.
Surgeon Job Certin, to attainer idaho,
Lieutenant Commander William R. Fitzbugh, Louz
ant S. P. Gallett and Paymaster Charles R. Eddredge Reamer Idaho.

Acting Ensigns A. K. Brown and A. P. Bashford,

Reamer Idaho.

DETACHED, JANUARY 31.

Captain John L. Worden, from special duty at New York, and ordered to commisse steamer Idaho.
Licutemant Communder James P. Foster, from Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.
Assistant Master R. Summers and Acting Eusign S. K. Morribew, from receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to steamer Idaho.
Arting Eusign Joseph Reid, from receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to steamer Winowski.

ASSISTANT SORGEON HORRY C. Eckstein

ORDERS REVOKED, JANUARY 31.
Second Assistant Engineer David Hardie to steam or
Cho ura 24th instant, and granted sick leave of absence.

# FIRES.

Fire at Cape Vincent, S. V.

At nine o'clock this morning a Risary, Feb 7, 1866.

At nine o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Parley Ainsworth's hardware store in tape Vincent, and spread rapidly to D. & E. Briggs' clothing store, M. Genndell's dwelling and grocery, G. F. Bartlett's and the Justice and Supervisor's officer. The fire also communicated to W. Warren's and Gorge Jarvin a grocery stores. Messar. Briggs, Ainsworth and Grandell lost their entire stocks.

Disastrous Fire at Memphis.

Mezerus Tons., Feb. 7, 1866

A desirative fire occurred this morning on the east side of Morn street, between Washington and Fopiar, by which seven buildings sere destroyed. The fire original of the dry goods store of Bestoff A Schlinger, on the norsh corner of Popiar street, and rapidly spread to the buildings on the back side thefulfing the four briest stores belonging to Mr. Levi, but scongred by Mr. Schlinger, dry goods, and Humenthalfeld A Go., disthiers. The fire followers, destroyed as veral smaller business establishments adjusting. There was only a small part of the property insured. The furniture of several families proceedings above the stores was burned. The stocks and goods were almost entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Fire at Joliet, III.

Cucasio, Feb. 7, 1866.

A fire at Joliet, III., this morning, destroyed the Masonic block and the adolesting buildings. Several stores and the Republican office are in roles. Law \$76,000; taking 100,000.

Fire at La Crosse, Wfs.
Chicago, Feb. 7, 1866.
The Saprist church in Sixth street, La Grosse, Wis
as borned the morning. Less \$15,000.

Murder in Corning, N. Y.

A man named Callahan was deliberately murdered in
this place on Montay evening, by a man named John
Emperor. They had a dispute about a woman, when
Emperor draw a large kulfe and drave it into Callahan breast. Callahan knocked has assuliant down and
dropped dead. The murderer has not been arrested.

Brutal Murder Near Utlea.

About a murder was committed insterming about six ordors at a place called Joe Wilson's lavers, about two miles out of Utlea, on the Manden turnpike road, and joen to the edge of Herkumer country. The mordered man's name was Campbell. He was about thirty dye years of ago, and learns a wife and a child four years oid. The mirder was committed by five yearing med, all of whom are under arrest in the Utlea jail. The murdered man was driven from he become and his skull broken with clubs. He deed a shoot filters minutes.

A despatch from Portland cays there is no communition with the Upper Calumbia, owing to the ice bisects. The food in the Williametts has receded to a fine be

Ing sings.

Legal tenders non-maily 70% a 71. Mining stocks are active, and there is some reaction from the recent advance. Ophir, \$205; Goold and Curry, \$445; Ravage, \$595; Cholar-Potset, \$267; Hall and Noversea, \$467; Tellow Jacket, \$470; Crown Point, \$410; Impermi, \$112.50.

Locture of "Miles O'Reilly" at Oswego.
Atlant, Feb. 7, 1866.
Colonel C. G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly) befored in Other
last svening to one of the largest audiences ever suggi